

# MONEY DEMAND CONTINUES BRISK

Bankers. However, Not Making Many Loans on Account of Tax Rush.

## PROSPERITY IS UNBALANCED

Conditions Throughout the Country Show Mixed Situations—Local Outlook Is Bright for Business.

Local bankers do not report any special features in the money market this week. The demand for money continues without break, owing largely to the condition of the weather which is favorable to continued building operations, as well as to general field and out of door operations. Some of the out of door operations, however, are still in the proximity of the river, owing to the fact that the water is still high. The demand for money is still in the proximity of the river, owing to the fact that the water is still high.

Next to take the corn crop; a highly important source of wealth to the country. The yield this year will be large and promises to command good prices, yet the crop has fallen considerably below the average of the past few years. A feature of the week is the fact that the merchants' bank is in its new quarters, 27 Main street, where it is doing a good business. The bank is in its new quarters, 27 Main street, where it is doing a good business.

Conditions show that the so-called prosperity is by no means general, but is unbalanced and mixed with serious drawbacks. Another illustration is the copper situation, where the demand for copper has been more than offset by continued overproduction, the metal being sustained at an artificial level by means of a tariff. The situation is unbalanced and mixed with serious drawbacks.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT. The hardware trade is in buoyant spirits over the continuance of steadily good business, with an improvement in prices. Hardware manufacturers are still maintaining high prices, with several decided advances lately. Rubber is "easy up," having more than doubled in price in the last 60 days. Cotton cloth is also soaring in price. The demand for hunting goods and ammunition keeps up as this year is ending a fine hunting season, although the law prevents sale of wild game to the markets by hunters. The call for children's hardware is as strong as ever, owing to the open fall which is especially favorable to building operations. Stoves and stove furniture are selling as well as ever.

LUMBER OUTLOOK. The lumber trade reports the situation this week as very quiet as far as special features are concerned, but with general business steady and good. The war shortage continues as usual to be a factor in the lumber trade, but it is not considered considerably in advance of its occurrence and orders placed accordingly. The shortage has not affected the lumber trade as seriously as it would had it not been provided against. Prices continue firm along all lines. Demand is higher and hard to get, as the demand is constantly increasing. Dealers are to haul both the raw and manufactured material are few and far between. With the steady growth in consumption, on account of the increasing demand for reinforced concrete work, the demand for transportation in connection with cement manufacture increases in corresponding ratio.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. The wholesale dry goods trade reports only steady and satisfactory business.

# FOR S.S.S. RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is in reality an internal inflammation; a diseased condition of the blood cells which supply the nourishment and strength necessary to sustain our bodies. The disease is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, which comes from indigestion, weak kidneys, constipation, and other irregularities of the system. This uric acid produces an inflamed and sore condition of the blood, continually pouring into the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the irritating and pain-producing acid with which it is filled. Then follow the painful and torturing symptoms of Rheumatism. We do not claim for S.S.S. that it is anything more than a first class blood purifier, and that is just what is needed to cure Rheumatism. S.S.S. goes into the circulation, and by neutralizing the uric acid and driving it from the blood, effectively and surely removes the cause of Rheumatism. S.S.S. strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour mass, causing pain and agony throughout the system, it becomes an invigorating, nourishing fluid, furnishing health and vigor to every portion of the body, and permanently relieving the suffering caused by Rheumatism. S.S.S. is purely vegetable and will not injure the most delicate system. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

# BACKACHE SIMPLY VANISHES AND URINARY TRACTS ACT FINE.

Just a few doses regulate the Kidneys and end Bladder misery.

No man or woman here whose kidneys are out-of-order, or who suffers from backache or bladder misery, can afford to leave Pape's Diuretic untreated. After taking several doses, all pains in the back, sides or loins, rheumatic twinges, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, tired or worn-out feeling and other symptoms of clogged, sluggish kidneys simply vanish.

Uncontrollable urination (especially at night), smarting, discolored water and all bladder misery ends.

# NURSING MOTHERS show the beneficial effects of Scott's Emulsion in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child. Nearly all mothers who nurse their children should take this splendid food- tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send the name of your doctor and this ad. for our beautiful Sample Book and Child's Sketch Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

with the retail trade within the territory contributed to Salt Lake. But there is some complaint about the slowness with which goods are shipped from the east. The railroads announce four days from Omaha; the jobbers say eight days would be a fairer figure. However, in view of the almost geologic slowness with which freight cars are shipped west from the far east two years ago, present shipments may be considered remarkably fast. Jobbers report cottons still stiff as to quotations, with a constant tendency to climb higher. In fact such matters are so unsettled in the south that not a few northern mills have refused to buy any more raw material until some certainty is arrived at. Price advances on heavy brown goods have been the rule. The print cloth market has been active, with good volume of business at higher figures. Staple prints are well taken, with some low lines of wash fabrics ordered for spring delivery. Buyers who have not already covered their dress gingham for the season will have to pay more, as many mills have withdrawn prices, and made an "at value" rule to apply to all business that will be accepted. Trade in white goods is irregular. Many new things are being prepared in rough cotton effects in fine and fancy yarns. A fair business has been placed in quilts and in steadily increasing demand. Good prices are withdrawn, as the mills are unwilling to take business on previous bases.

## BUSINESS NOTES

During the week there were several sales of local stocks at new figures, notably Home Fire Insurance at \$205, Consolidated Wagon & Machine at \$114.50, and Utah-Idaho preferred, at \$8.50. Z. C. M. L. paid the semi-annual dividend on its stock at \$2.00. This was the eightieth dividend disbursed since the institution began business, and the amount exceeded \$400,000. The stock is at \$25 and almost unobtainable at that figure.

Reports from all the best fields indicate the coming year's running ahead of the original estimates, which means increased money for farmers in November and December. The quality of the crops is steadily increasing, and the influence of the ideal weather conditions.

Following are the latest quotations:

Amalgamated Sugar Co., pfd.,	\$98.50
Amalgamated Sugar Co., com.,	\$139.00
Farmers Banking Co.,	\$145.00
Com. Wagon & Machine Co.,	\$114.50
Continental National bank,	\$125.00
Deseret National bank,	\$125.00
Deseret Savings bank,	\$125.00
Davis Co. bank, Farmington,	\$140.00
First National bank, Ogden,	\$135.00
First National bank, Murray,	\$140.00
First National bank, Logan,	\$130.00
Home Fire Insurance Co.,	\$205.00
H. P. Grant & Co.,	\$130.00
Lewiston Sugar Co.,	\$17.50
National Bank of the Republic,	\$122.00
Nephi National bank,	\$120.00
Ogden Savings bank,	\$125.00
Pinegrove National bank, Ogden,	\$124.00
Rocky Mtn. Tel. & Telegraph Co.,	\$150.00
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Salt Lake Security & Trust Co.,	\$140.00
State Bank of Utah,	\$125.00
State Bank of Brigham City,	\$150.00
Sugar City Townsite Co.,	\$100.00
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co., Log,	\$150.00
Utah Bk. Co., Lehi & A. Fork,	\$145.00
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., pfd.,	\$8.50
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., com.,	\$2.50
Utah County Light & Power Co.,	\$1.05
Utah National bank,	\$125.00
Utah Savings & Trust Co.,	\$112.00
Walker Bros. bankers,	\$250.00
Western Loan & Savings Co.,	\$108.00
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co.,	\$125.00
Z. C. M. L.,	\$205.00
Z. C. Home Bldg. & R. E. Co., pfd.,	\$1.00
Z. C. Home Bldg. & R. E. Co., com.,	\$1.05

BONDS.  
Salt Lake City Railroad.....\$101.50  
Sumner Valley Railroad.....\$101.50  
Utah County Light & Power Co.,.....\$102.00  
Utah Sugar Co.,.....\$103.00

# FINAL SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

"Single Tax" Advocate Tells of Theory in Lieu of Socialism.

## J. J. PASTORIZA VISITS PROVO

Disciple of Henry George Is Spending A Vacation at Garden City This Week.

(Special to The News.)

Provo, Oct. 14.—Mr. J. J. Pastorza of Houston, Tex., who enjoys the novel distinction of having known when he was rich enough to retire from business, is making a tour of the west, primarily for pleasure and sight seeing. During his trip he is also acting as a representative of the Joseph Fels Fund of America, which fund is devoted to the promulgation of Henry George's philosophy, commonly called the "single tax." Mr. Pastorza states that Mr. Fels, a millionaire soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, having been converted to the Henry George theory and believing it to be the final solution of the economic ills which beset mankind, decided to invest a portion of his fortune to insure the establishment of this reform in the world.

With this in view he is giving to the United States committee the sum of \$250 per year for five years as a nucleus of a fund to be used in supporting the doctrine of the "single tax" theory throughout the United States. He has also contributed a similar amount to the single tax committee of England, and has agreed to give to Canada, New Zealand and Australia the equivalent of any sum that they might raise. Mr. Pastorza has long been an advocate of the theory of Henry George and he accepts this as a remedy for poverty in lieu of accepting Socialism. He believes that single tax when fully applied will make it unnecessary to go farther. When he contemplated his present trip out west he offered his services to the committee who are handling this fund, known as the Joseph Fels Fund of America. Mr. Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, O., is treasurer of the fund, and Mr. Daniel Klefer is secretary and manager of the committee, with offices in the Commercial building, Cincinnati, O. Mr. Pastorza is devoting a part of his time in each city to soliciting funds for the cause. He pays his own expenses and has already added a considerable sum to the fund. The Fels fund is said to be one of the most remarkable donations devoted to the advancement of humanity that has ever been made. Mr. Pastorza believes this fund will bring about a condition which will enable all men to help themselves and get more of what they produce than what they are now receiving. It is not charity, but it is an effort to do justice to mankind.

## BRIGHT PROMISES

Mr. Pastorza said that the single tax will make truer and better men and it will make them more independent. It will cause them to walk straight and look their fellowmen in the eye. It will increase the earnings of all men and enable each and every one to enjoy not only the necessities but the luxuries which the twentieth century now places in the grasp of the few. The subject of the taxation of land values is now involving England in a political war. The liberal government has one clause in its present budget for the taxation of land values, through which they will get sufficient funds to pay for the recently ordered Dreadnoughts and to pay the cost of the "old age pensions." The members of the house of lords who are the principal land owners naturally oppose the taxation of their land and are fighting the budget with every means at their command. The result is looked forward to with great interest by the civilized world. If the lords veto the budget it will be the first time since it has been done in the last 300 years, and the question will have to be decided by the people whether the commons or the house of lords shall rule. The people of this country have not felt the scarcity of land as they have in England. But as our great land areas disappear from the possession of the government to the hands of the few the necessity of some immediate action is apparent and the single taxpayers of this country propose to establish this reform, which will prevent further concentration of our lands in the hands of a few.

As a matter of fact, the adoption of the single tax will harm no one, not even the landowners ultimately, because the benefits they receive in good government, in safety for their persons, to their honestly acquired wealth, will more than compensate them for the additional revenue which they would receive from improved land. The owners of improved land will be benefited financially, inasmuch as there are more owners of improved land in the United States than there are owners of unimproved land, it follows that if a vote is taken selfishness will tend to cause a majority to be in favor of exempting from taxation personal property and improvements, leaving all taxes to be collected from the value of land alone.

## THEORY OF SINGLE TAX.

The theory of the single tax, briefly and incompletely stated, is to tax land values without regard to improvements and to tax no other class of property. Its taxing land values the selling price of land will depreciate. This will increase the available wealth of the country about double, as one-half of the wealth now produced is devoted to the purchase of land. This sum will be liberally for use in productive enterprises, and will go to pay for labor, increasing the demand, increasing wages and the producing power of all who work. It would, of course, be necessary to raise the rate of taxation, but this would not materially affect the farmer or those who make land productive, because they would have no other taxes to pay, and those who hold land for speculative purposes, depending on the increase of population and the industry of the producer to make their investment valuable would be subjected to the greatest increase in taxation and would have to make the land productive to pay the tax, thus compelling them to spend money for the employment of labor, or they would have to sell the land to others who would make it productive. When the propaganda has been carried to the extent of converting a sufficient large number of people to the rightfulness of the single tax theory it is the intention to try its practical working in one or two states, where the constitution permits the innovation, and it is firmly believed that a test will be so satisfactory that the people of all the states will adopt it. The constitution permits the innovation, and it is firmly believed that a test will be so satisfactory that the people of all the states will adopt it. When Mr. Pastorza was asked if the single tax was in operation anywhere in the world he replied: "It is

# SUITS and OVERCOATS

MADE TO ORDER \$20 to \$45

Lenk & Stoecker

223 Brook's Arcade.

partially applied in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and in 160 cities in Germany. That is, most of the cities in these countries do not tax buildings, with other improvements upon land, money or personal property, but the state and national governments still tax these forms of property. The full benefit of the single tax cannot be had until taxes are abolished upon all property except land values. The cities which have adopted it have, at elections for the purpose, time and again refused to go back to the old system of taxing personal property and improvements, containing about 7 per cent of iron oxide, and only one half of 1 per cent of lime, in general giving the same analysis as the noted Galesburg, Ill., paving brick, and considered the first clay find of this formation in this state. The deposits cover a total width of several hundred feet by several miles in length. They show the various grades of clay in parallel ledges varying from 20 to 100 feet in width, easily separated for use in manufacture of different clay products. The clay is found by its time quarries, in the shape of extensive deposits of high grade clay ideally suited for manufacturing paving brick, fine face brick, sewer pipe, terra cotta and kindred clay products. The paving brick is said to be very compact, containing about 7 per cent of iron oxide, and only one half of 1 per cent of lime, in general giving the same analysis as the noted Galesburg, Ill., paving brick, and considered the first clay find of this formation in this state. The deposits cover a total width of several hundred feet by several miles in length. They show the various grades of clay in parallel ledges varying from 20 to 100 feet in width, easily separated for use in manufacture of different clay products. 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